POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Justice Chase and the Presidency.

Important Meeting of Democratic Politicians in Albany.

Remarks of Ex-Governor Seymour in Favor of Chase's Nomination.

Henry A. Wise on the Political Situation.

Curious Signs in the Political Firmament.

New York Central Grant Club. At the headquarters of this club, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, notwithstanding the anouncement that eminent speakers would address

the meeting, there was a slim attendance.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, the President, occupied e chair, and in a few introductory remarks introduced the first speaker of the evening—Judge Richard Bustend, an old citizen, as is well known, of his city, but more recently occupying the judicial bench in Mobile, Ala., and where, not long since, he was shot by the United States District Attorney in that city. He still leans on a cane from the effects of his wound. His speech had reference mainly to the present political condition of the people of the Southern States. He described them as still lamenting their lost cause, as still lamenting their lost cause, as still disloyal to the general government, as still hating as intensely the people of the North as at the outbreak of the rebellion. He read extracts from Northern editorials confirmatory of his statements, which, together with his own speech, were neceived with interruptions of boisterous applause. He described the coming Democratic Convention to be held in this city in July as a bastard assemblage and in conclusion urged General Grant as the only man in this country who can effectually reconstruct the South and re-establish the Union on its original firm basis. Mr. Busteed spoke over an hour.

Other eminent speakers falled to put in an appearance; in fact, there was no other speaking, and after Mr. Busteed had finished his oratorial effort the meeting adjourned. was shot by the United States District Attorney in

Young Men's Democratic General Committee of Tammany Hall.

A meeting of this committee was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Edward H. Anderson in the chair. The chairman resigned his seat in favor of a temorary chairman, and offered the following resoluions, with appropriate remarks:-

Whereas a Presidential election is to be held in the autumn of this year (1868), and whereas the confidence of the people, the peace and posperity of the country and its constitutional union are constantly threatened by the course of the party now dominant; and whereas the lust of power and the passion of party have everywhere usurped the place of a broad and national patriotism and led to a course of reckless legislation unworthy the memories of the past, inadequate to the extremely considered the profound sorrow upon the unhappy condition of the country and is animated with a sincere desire for the restoration of peace and unity; therefore, e desire for the restoration of peace and erefore, ed, That as citizens of the republic and as

anity; therefore,
Resolved, That as citizens of the republic and as members of the democratic party we protest against the partisan legislation of Congress during the past two years; against every attempt on the part of Congress to regulate suffrage in any manner in the States. We protest against the belief that any conviction, however earnest and sincere, on the part of the servants of the people, will ever justify them in attempting to override the will of the people, as announced in their constitution, and we believe the following will be the safe and constitutional principles of government:—First, that the constitution of the United States is the absolute and permanent law of the land; legislation outside of it or over it is asurpation, and the ills arising from the enditors vicinations of each of party legislation are infinitely greater than those arising out of the delay required to effect a fundamental change in accordance with taterns. Second—The first and great requisite of the country is peace. We can attain this only by restoration of civil government over the whole republic and the admission of all the States to representation. Third—Local communities should be leit entirely free to frame their organic laws. The freedom of the South must secure these rights, whether of suffrage or otherwise, by the weight of their own morits. The interference of the central government in favor of either class is subversive of all free government. Fourth—In matters of finance we advocate strict honesty to the public creditor, and believe that all systems of political economy are illusions which do not provide for large reductions of expenditure and for as large a reduction of internal taxation as is consistent with a discharge of all national obligations.

The resolutions were adopted, and after the

insaction of some minor business the meeting ad-

Democratic Caucus in Albany-Remarks o Ex-Governor Seymour.
ALBANY, June 17, 1808.

Some days since a large number of democratic politicians from all sections of the State met in this city to consult as to the nomination for President to made in New York on the 4th of July. The gather ing included most of the prominent leaders of the party, the central figure of the group being Horatic Seymour, the probable presiding officer of the Convention, upon the result of whose deliberations de The meeting occurred at the residence of one of th delegates from this city, and a large proportion of those present were themselves delegates to the Con

conversation as to the position taken by Governor Seymour. In the brief press despatch it was simply said that he advised a careful consideration of the proposition to nominate Chief Justice Chase. It has even been denied that he went this far, and as the matter seems to be considered o sufficient importance to merit inquiry, I propose t briefly place before your readers the exact stand Mr. Seymour, with the additional remark that at the meeting in question there was no attemp at concealment, but a generous desire expresse what opinions had been expressed by so many of their recognized leaders, and particularly by the ex-Governor, who conversed freely and repeated his sentiments to parties who arrived late in the

sentiments to parties who arrived fate in the evening.

"Chase," said Mr. Seymour, "must not be regarded strictly as a republican. He was always a democrat, and left the party to join a new one only only the ground that it was more radically democratic than the democratic party itself. While we may disagree with him on that point, yet the motive was apparently correct. And now that the radicals are trying to subvert the government he opposes them, and insists upon a strict adherence to the constitution, both in letter and in spirit, which is exactly what the democracy ask for."

for."

"Chase," continued the Governor, "is for upholding the old and honored theory of the founders of dur constitutional form of government against military force; he is for law against threatened anarchy; for holding the constitution superior to the obligations of party cancus. Because of this he is ostracized, denounced and maligned, and in consequence the law abiding people who, first of all, think of their country, look to him with confidence and respect."

"Where," asked the Governor, in answer to severa

"Where," asked the Governor, in answer to several questions, "has Chase materially differed with the democracy? Only upon one question, and that almost, if not entirely, extinct. He is right upon the record as to free trade and the tariff, and he agrees with us on the general questions of taxation. He has always been for universal amnesty and for restoring the South to its constitutional and proper relations to the government. This is evidenced by his Southern speeches. As to negro suffrage, he is willing to leave that question entirely to the States, where we claim it belongs."

The Governor continued in this strain for some time, and then branched off as to the question of policy involved, "The democratic party is in a transition state. It is opening upon a new career. To be successful it must rise above prejudice and move with the times. It must be in fact, as in name, a progressive party, with the men of brains in all sections co-operating with it. Now Chase represents the men of brains in his party, as against the mere tricksters. Let the party of the future secure the good while it spurps the unworthy."

The Governor then spoke of Pendleton, and in the kindest terms. He had a probable majority of the Convention in his favor. If he yielded, and secured the nomination for Chase, it would make him the great leader of his party in the future and win the country to his support. Mr. Seymour believed that Pendleton would regard the question in the light of an elevated patriotism.

The meeting separated at a late hour, and the sen-

ated at a late hour, and the sen

timents of Governor Seymonr met with the hearty concurrence of a large number of those present.

Views of Henry A. Wise About the Des cratic Candidates for the Presidency—He Favors a Civilian—His Opinions of Chase, Pendleton, Seymour, Hancock and Dix. RICHMOND, Va., June 16, 1866.

In such an important crisis as the present, and In such an important crisis as the present, and when issues involving the paramount interests of the country and happiness and prosperity of the people are being discussed by the press, and especially as the wisdom and opinions of the best minds of the country are now demanded, I have deemed it proper to give the readers of the Herald the views of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise on the great question of a demonstrate and determined. on the great question of a democratic candidate for the Presidency now agitating the public mind. for the Presidency now agitating the public mind. Though disfranchised and his property confiscated, Henry A. Wise takes a warm interest in all the political issues of the day and among his friends freely discusses the situation. Often becoming enthusiastic, and as the people here delight to hear his eloquence and logic, he always has attentive listeners. quence and logic, he always has attentive listeners. The ex-Governor and General still looks hale and vigorous, though his hair is whitened with age; and when speaking on any subject of great interest his eagle gray eye assumes a brillancy that is quite remarkable, and at these times everybody in his presence become impressed with the man and all listen with the most wrapt attention. His past history as a champion of the democracy, a former Southern freeater, the man who virtually killed Know Nothinglism, is already familiar to your readers; but as, since the late civil war, he has not figured on the political stage it will be interesting to know his opinions as a representative Southern man of the extreme order. Adverse as I know him to be to publicity latterly, because of his political disabilities, the views I give were expressed by him to an intimate friend a few evenings since, and though, as it will be seen, he does not actually advocate the nomination of Mr. Chase by the New York Convention, it is yet palpably obvious that he prefers him to all others.

The following are strictly his opinions:—

AVAILABILITY.

The General believes that in considering the candidates for the Presidency the mere test of availability ought to be thrown aside, for the reason that at this time especially a system of principles is sought to be restored and re-established. The old landmarks of party organization are utterly destroyed. When they were acknowledged, known and fixed any man of decent sense and character whose faith could be trusted in pledges to them might well be nominated and supported simply for the reason that he could be restored and re-established. The old landmarks of faith are to be made and adopted, and will have to be applied to the new and startling state of the country.

WHAT THE CANDIDATE SHOULD BE.

The first and most essential thing to be done, then, is to find and follow the man of civil life and training most deeply limbued with the philosophy, law, and learning of a statesman, and who has the heroi

erect the standard of a new life of liberty in this country.

HIS OPINION OF THE CANDIDATES.

Of Hancock, McClellan, Dix, Seymour, Pendleton and Chase, then, the reason would seem to be rather in favor of the men who are civilians—Seymour, Pendleton or Chase—and a man may doubtless be found more select than either of them. West Point is not a good or safe school to make champions of civil liberty, and its pupils know the least, or rather have the worst notions of administrative government or its principles. Hancock's military orders seem to have the ring of the right metal, of respect for civil authority; but it is not to be supposed that he or McClellan has the right sort of training for building it. How, then, do Seymour, Pendleton and Chase compare with each other? Seymour has had training, but his sentiments are not known except touching old and effete regimes of parties. Pendleton is a young, a new man, not of long training, and has touched but one of the new ideas of the day—the payment of the public debt in greenbacks. Is he right or safe about that? Chase repudiates the destructive rule and the principles of the radicals, but adheres to manhood sufrage. Is he right or safe in that? Admitting either can be elected, is anything gained? Is not much lost in the election of either? These are the apparent issues at present. This was as far as he would go. As he says, these are the issues, and the above is the manner in which he regards them. The General conversed freely with Mr. Chase while he was here, and I am inclined to believe that, whether because of availability or not, he favors his nomination by the democracy. Anyhow, there is a growing disposition in this direction among the young men—and they rule this country. Mr. J. Hurmer Gilmer, Yr., who is President of the Young Men's Conservative Association here, and who may be regarded as a representative young man, expressed himself in favor of Cliase to me, as the only means by which realicalism could be defeated. Such are the indications fiere. HIS OPINION OF THE CANDIDATES.

Politics in the Quaker City-Spiritless Grant Demonstrations-A Movement for Chase. PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1868. If anything were wanting to start the political

cauldron boiling in this city the various nominating conventions of the republicans on Wednesday last the nominations of Grant and Colfax by the Chicago Convention created but little enthusiasm in Philadelutmost capacity: will not admit more than two thou sand persons, and sithough the meeting took place on Saturday evening the house was by no mean full. It was no such demonstration as either of the ratification meetings of Lincoln or McClellan in 1864, or those of Lincoln, Douglas or Breckinridge in 1860. There was a manifest lack of spirit and enthusiasm, and notwithstanding that every effort was made by the faithful in the republican camp to render it a success and worthy of the great party whose members and leagues realized so much out of the rebellion it was a lamentable failure. This attempt to start the Grant boat under a full head of steam, in anticipation of reaching the White House through the November election, was too much for the kind of fuel used. The electric spark of the business community did not flash within the walls of Concert Hall that night—those solid commercial representatives who have been "going or the loyal party" since the 12th of April, 1861 were not present. They would no longer be swept along with the radical current since the Butler of Grant—the hero of Fort Fisher—has taken command of the craft and compels subserviency to radical unconstitutional measures by exposing private interests for infamous partizan ends, nor will this class of the voters of the Quaker City longer submit to such outrages on the rights of American citizens. They have already shown their determination to resist oppression and tyranny worse, ten-fold, than the old and damnable system of human slavery. Such was the disappointment and chagrin of these republican managers that the grand torch light demonstration intended at an early day (or night) has been indefinitely postponed. This was failure number one, and the Union League, more than any other organization, is responsible for it.
Failure number two occurred in the refusal of the

"boys in blue" and others to confirm the choice of the League for Mayor. The choice of this organization was Mr. John P. Verree—a very estimable geniteman, who is just as fit for the Mayoralty as is Daniel M. Pox (another estimable geniteman), one of the candidates of the democracy. The Convention ignored Mr. Verree and nominated General Hector Tyndale. At the same time the League determined upon the defeat of District Attorney Mann, but Mann succeeded, and so bitter was the feeling against the candidate that ninety-three delegates boiled and nominated Mr. Isaac Haziehurst. This has occasioned a breach in the radical ranks which all the money and influence of the Leage cannot heal. Both nominees have accepted, and the result will be the election of Mr. Furman Sheppard, a highly respectable and popular member of the Philadelphia bar and a man of eminent abilities, whom the democrats will assuredly nominate for that lucrative and important office.

General Tyndale, the nominee for Mayor, is the man of whom Forney, in his Press, says is "a fearness and advanced republican from the days of Fremont, the hero who, in the face of public opinion, in deflance of the conventional conservative proprieties of even our own city, and under the flouts and jeers of the cavalier canalide of Richmond, protected only by United States bayonets, under command of Captain Robert E. Lee, bore back to the North the dead body of John Brown, of Ossawattomie." So that through this candidate we are to have "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave" revived in the approaching canvass. It cannot win. Such music will fail as listlessiy on the ears of those who want a change from radicalism to conservatism as the cowardice of Mayor McMichael became apparent when President Johnson passed through this city on the way round the circle.

The democratic conventions for Mayoralty and other candidates meet this month. The nominee for Mayor will be General Isaac R. Wistar, President of the canal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, o boys in blue" and others to confirm the choice of the League for Mayor. The choice of this organiza

either a Mayor warm in his friendships, true to his city and ever on the alert to treat distinguished visitors with that courtesy due to official stations, and give them a welcome worthy of Philadelphia. General Wistanhas a good war record. This is in his favor and should cause the democrats to remember the results of last fall when they nominated General Peter Lyle, that tried and good solder, and so admirably succeeded in their contest against the republicans. Peter McCall will doubtless be nominated for President Judge of the District Court, and George M. Dallas, Jr., son of Vice President Dallas, for Associate

Dallas, Jr., son of Vice President Dallas, for Associate Judge.

For Congress Samuel J. Randall will be renominated in the First district. In the Second Thomas B. Florence will contest the honor with Charles O'Neill, and in all probability, will defeat him. The Third district will have for its candidate Dr. John Morfett or Daniel M. Fox, either of whom will be elected. In the Fourth John S. Morton, President of the Market Street Passenger Raliway Company; E. W. C. Greene, editor of the Sunday Transcript and Pension Agent, and James B. Nicholson are the conceatants for the honor of a nomination against Kelley, with the probabilities in favor of Morton. In the Fifth district Richard Vaux will be the nominee against Taylor, the present republican member, who will be a candidate for re-election.

There is a growing feeling in behalf of the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, and should the democrats at the New York Convention choose him as their standard bearer, the party will more than reverse the present Congressional representation from Philadelphia and carry two-thirds of the districts in Pennsylvania. Now it stands one democrat (Randail) to four republicans (o'Neil, Myers, Kelley and Taylor), and in the State eighteen republicans to six democrats.

A somewhat prominent democrat a few days ago

crats.

A somewhat prominent democrat a few days ago showed me two resolutions, which, he aileged, represented to a considerable extent the sentiments of the conservative element of the democracy, and which they hoped would meet encouragement in New York. They were as follows, as near as I can recollect from the imperfect memorandum made at the time:—

They were as follows, as hear as I can recollect from the imperfect memorandum made at the time:—

Resolved, That slavery having become extinct through the arbitrament of a long and dereely contested war, and by authority of the Congress of the United States the President has proclaimed all slaves free, we are convinced that experience will demonstrate its efadication as a blessing to the country, and especially to the Southern States.

Resolved, That as all questions appertaining to suffrage constitutionally belong to and solely rest with the people of the respective States, we heartily condemn the action of congress in its attempts to confer almost unqualified rights of suffrage on the colored man in the South, and denounce the republican party for its position endorsing this action and at the same time ignoring the same race in the North, East and West, and in order to have the exciting difficulty settled definitely, at once and for all time, we recommend, in view of the termination of the rebellion and the freedom of the slave, a general annesty to all persons disfranchised on account of participation in the late war, and that secured, a convention of each and every State in the Union to be called as early as may be practicable, and a time appointed by the entitled to suffrage.

A Chance Dewonstration.

A Chase Demonstration.

Chinamen were presented to the President of the United States, they produced, in regular Chinese fashion, a roll, or scroff, or letter, several yards in length, it bearing the expression of esteem and regard of the Emperor for the United States, and the degree of such esteem and regard being longitudinally measured by the yardstick, increasing in inches, feet or yards, according to the as a standard to determine the height, breadth, depth or width of the feeling prevailing among the Germans in favor of the nomination by the democrats of Salmon P. Chase for the Presidency, its extent must be taken as something unusual in the past political history of the usual in the past political history of the country; for we were shown yesterday a document, the length of which exceeds anything we have seen in the shape of petitions, memorials or remonstrances numerously signed. This document is in the nature of a request to the Democratic National Convention to be held on the 4th of July, signed by we know not how many thousand German citizens, all members of the Volksbund, or People's League, urging the nomination of the Chief Justice as the most expedient and timely. The roll of signatures covers some fifty yards of continuous sheets of foolscap paper, and on close examination it could be ascertained that these signatures are not of the bogus manufactured kind, such as "John Jones," "Tom Brown," "John Smith," written by the hundred by the same person, merely to swell the list artificially. They are all genuine names, signed by those who bear them, and honeatly expressing their heartfelt adhesion to the request contained in the body of the memorial or petition.

The signatures themselves are hold distinct vival.

petition.
The signatures themselves are bold, distinct, rivaling those to the Dechration of Independence in clearness of chirography, and they are indubitable evidence that the signers must all be intelligent and distincted men.

evidence that the signers must all be intelligent and educated men.

This monster petition will be presented to the Democratic National Convention as soon as organized and cannot but have a salutary effect, showing, as it does, that the German citizens are fully alert to the importance of the crisis and are farseeing and shrewd enough to comprehend the proper means to avoid the fearful results of a radical victory.

The Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Con

vention.

The National Executive Committee and the New York State Committee of Soldiers and Sallors have established headquarters at No. 35 East Seventeent street, where they will remain until the Democratic National Convention adjourns. The Convention of Soldiers and Shilors will be held at the Cooper In-stitute.

Opinions of the Press on the Political Situa-

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, June 16.] A CONSPICUOUS APOSTATE.

ently accused the New York World of treachery and deceit. The Day Book always spoke of it as a snake in the grass or a Dugald Dalgetty. When it read Mr. Vallandigham out of the party wish sublime impertinence Mr. V.'s friends came promptly to the rescue, and, in a comparison of records, the responsible editor of the World had not a shred of genuine political principle to match the incorruptible career of the man so ruthlessly assaited. We do not care to go over the controversy; but if one-twentieth part of the revelations had any truth the man who spurned Mr. Vallandigham as a traitor to democracy was about the last individual on earth to assume the rôle of executioner in the presence of such a democrat. With this example before our eyes, not to speak of the advocacy of negro suffrage and the shameless confession that principle was a secondary affair to success, the Aipha and Onega of itsparty creed, we are not astonished at the last and most supendous of its ground and lofty tumblings. In presenting a platform for the consideration of the New York Convention, it haits just this side of Chicago and virtually admits the validity of the reconstruction programme. If this is the sort of entertainment provided for the South she will assuredly have nothing to do with it. If she could be satisfied with the feast of the Barmecide she would have accured such dreary banqueting long since from avowed enemies without waiting for an invitation from hypocritical ailies. deceit. The Day Book always spoke of it as a snake

A Split Among the Colored Republicans.

A number of the most influential colored citizens of Maryland, Delaware, Western Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky have issued a call addressed to the col-ored citizens of those States for a convention to as-semble in the city of Baltimore on the 4th of August next, for the purpose of determining whether the six hundred thousand loyal colored citizens of those States "shall be left without enfranchisement." The objects of the contemplated convention are declared

to be:—

1. To organize the colored people of these States as a political unit, looking towards equal rights, with decided political machinery.

2. To devise the best means for successfully agitating the reform of the present unrepublican constitutions of these States; unrepublican in disfranchising not less than one hundred and fifty thousand voters on account of color only.

3. To call the attention of the American people to the wrongful position which we are compelled to occupy in the national commonwealth.

In the call dissatisfaction is expressed with the

In the call dissatisfaction is expressed with the Chicago platform for not embracing some principle in regard to the colored citizens in the above nan

Chase and the South.

[From the Washington Union—Johnson democrat.]
Judge Chase, during his recent professional sojourn at Richmond, Va., is said to have made some reflections upon the existing state of affairs, which give hope that whether his name is successful before the Democratic Convention or not his great Influence will be on the side of justice and reconciliation. In company with a number of the ablest intellects of Virginia, among them Henry A. Wise, he remarked the political anomaly which existed; that he saw around him men of education and ability who were disfranchised and incapable of holding political office, while those who could hold the offices were in nine cases out of ten "utterty unfit" to perform the duties. The frank expression of such sentiments won golden opinions for Judge Chase and inspired pleasing hopes in the minds of those suffering under disabilities which should never exist in a republic when civil war is over, the supremacy of the government acknowledged and unqualified submission has been made by the brave but mistaken men who rebeiled. When shall we have a general amnesty?

The Syracuse Journal (radical) says the democrats are sorely troubled over their platform. They propose to get rid of old sores. A Western radical paper thinks Sanford E. Church

would not run well on the democratic ticket for Vice President because so many democratic orators and papers have denounced Churches. How about the

The Providence Journal (radical) offers some ad-

President, concluding as follows:—"If that Conven-tion nominates a democrat who, during the rebellion, was for peace on any terms, and who is now for re-pudiating the debt which the rebellion made neces-sary, there may be no occasion for great effort on the part of the republicans in securing the election of their candidates." There is more truth than New

England poetry in that. those who anticipate a political revolution in that State on account of any issue yet raised "are gifted with lively imaginations." The "Hub" has been the victim of people gifted with lively imaginations for

The Governor elect of North Carolina has issued a proclamation notifying the Legislature elect to as-semble at Raleigh on the 1st of July.

Some of the Connecticut radical papers insist that Governor English would not decline the Presidency if offered him. That is very queer. Suppose the radical millionnaires get up a subscription in order to induce him to accept it?

George A. Crawford, mentioned as a radical candidate for Governor of Kansas, was formerly a resident of Lock Haven, Pa., and that is a reason urged why he should be nominated and elected. Pennsylvania has already supplied a governor or two for Kansas, and one of them came back, and after a little interval became Governor of the Keystone State. Is Kansas to be the hotbed for Governors of Pennsyl

At a Grant and Colfax pole-raising in Illinois lately one of the speakers exclaimed, "Let us die in the first breach-let us die in the second breach-yes, let us die in a pair of breeches," &c. Unfortunately for the speaker he was a poor but well known limb of the law sans culottes.

One of the newly elected radical State Senators in Georgia invited a darky to his house. He took a seat beside the host's daughter, when the latter

knocked his darkness down.

Forty-five and one-half bushels per acre in Georgia is the latest mode of reconstructing the South by the The New Orleans Crescent is quoting approvingly

notices about the probable nomination of Chase by the democrats. Why did Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, invite Senator Fessenden to take a hasty bowl of mock

turtle on his way homeward? General George W. Morgan, who was turned out of his seat in Congress by the radical majority, was received on his return by a tremendous outburst of

enthusiasm, in which both democrats and republi-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican-radical-save the democratic leaders in that State hope to get possession of the State government. They have indulging in that hope ever since the Declaration of Independence and have succeeded, we believe, but

A radical paper in Massachusetts has come to the conclusion that its party is corrupt, wicked and debauched and its supremacy is in peril. How and why is this? Can the Hon. Mr. Bowels, of Springfield, answer?

"Mack" takes editorial charge of the Cincinnati Enquirer (Fendletonian) on the 1st July. He is a

The Columbia (S. C.) Phanix-democratic-asserts that a New York copperhead journal contemplates "a gigantic and shameful swindle upon the Southern democracy." How much longer will it take the South to understand who their real friends in the North are?

Some radicals in Massachusetts have named Judge E. Rockwell Hoar as their next candidate for Governor. Are they already preparing for a hoar frost? Ex-Governor Buckingham, Senator elect from Connecticut, will be well enough to return home this week. The Hartford Courant has not yet mentioned

The Chicago Times (anti-Chase democrat) asserts that the "extreme men of the ruling party entertain toward Mr. Chase a very cordial hatred." The sentiment is no doubt mutual, and that is one reason why

the democrats should stick to Chase.

The Chicago Republican (Grant radical) uncovers the following ideas:—"It is generally conceded that the Chase movement has been inaugurated for the express purpose of slaughtering Pendleton. It is not love of Chase, but hatred of Pendleton. Belsecretly whispered around that as soon as Pendle-ton's chances are gone Chase will be dropped and some man like Seymour nominated. We notice, however, that Storey, of this city, is preparing his

mouth to swallow Chase."

A Philadelphia cerrespondent informs us that Mr.
Randall's majority in his district in 1862 was but 1,442 (not 5,000), and in 1867 the democratic majority in the district had increased to 5,994.

A distinguished colored fellow citizen in Baltimore writes that he and his friends "are much pleased to see the HERALD's printed editorials on Chief Justice party." But the more important question is, will they vote for him?

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BAD TEMPER.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.] Reverdy Johnson, a Maryland go-between, is to be imster at London. We warn our British cousins that he represents only the burgiars who have got possession of the house for the moment; that he only represents the dastard city which murdered Massachusetts soldiers in 1861, and then slunk, like whipped spaniel, at the heels of our Massachusetts oldier, who, if he conquered nowhere else, did certainly throttle Marviand with his left hand and hold

whipped spaniel, at the heels of our Massachusetts soldier, who, if he conquered nowhere else, did certainly throttle Maryland with his left hand and hold New Orleans in his right.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson represents Wooley, Shock, Mrs. Cobb, Weed. Chase and, in part, a timid and disheartened Senate. In the name of Antietam and the light of April, 1861, we aver that no rebel-hearted Senator from a conquered and still treacherous State can represent the American people. His confirmation, "born in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark," only marks low tide in Senatorial instinct and honor. At least we trust that tide can go no lower, even with Maine, Illinois, Kansas and Tennessee to drag it down. We regard the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Johnson, in one point of wew, a healthy sign. It shows that the age of Seward shams is passing away. Disease on the surface is much more manageable. What Adams had in his heart, Jefferson Davis, Reverdy Johnson and Garret Davis show plainly on the skin. Our chief objection to Johnson and all border State time serving is that, being neither hot nor cold, both Northern and Southern carnestness spew it out of their mouths. Alast that we are reduced to choose our foreign representatives out of a dunky State!

Seven States have been readmitted and will soon take their places. No one claims that they are ready or fit for places in Congress. But the Grant party needs them. We sink principle and risk the negro in order to elect Mr. Grant. Mark you, he is so popular that there's hardy need to count the votes. Still, we neust risk the presence of more Fowlers and Van Winkles, and peril all the results of the war to insure the election of this marvelously popular soldier! And so Mr. Greeley and the Prodependent wheel into line. Every politician must now wear a gag until November. Expect no truth from any man until the vote is declared. How can we so frame our government that a New York journalist can afford to tell us the truth to-day of Grant as frankly as he does of Franklin Pierce?

bar of jadgment, the bar treason has left for the coming ten months in the treason has left for the coming ten months in the hands of assassins.

In ordinary times votes mean little or nothing; they may be bowed or gestured away in a courtesy. At such times Senatorial courtesy may confirm any one of their chamber in office. But now votes mean "loyal" or "rebel." How came Reverdy Johnson then to achieve confirmation? In ordinary times a lawyer's crotchet, misplaced in a Senator's brain, shows only a little man in a great piace. Now it means morder. Justice Shallow on Shakspeare's page is exquisite fooling. But Justice Shallow answering for Illinois whether she will protect life and execute justice at the South is more than sadness—it is crime.

. BROOKLYN CITY.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Liability of Common Carriers—Important Case. Before Judge J. F. Barnard. H. G. Ely & Sunger vs. The New Haven Steam-

boat Co.—This was an action growing out of a fire which, on the morning of the 5th of July, 1866, de-stroyed the pier of the defendants in New York, towhich, on the morning of the sta of July, 1866, destroyed the pier of the defendants in New York, together with a quantity of merchandine which nad accumulated upon it. It appeared on the trial that on the 3d of July, 1866, certain tanners in Massachusetts delivered to the Hartford and New Baven Railroad Company at Springfield a quantity of leather in rolls of the value of about \$2,418, addressed to the plaintiffs, No. 2 Jacob street, New York, to whom it was sent for sale on commission. At New Haven it was transhipped on the evening of the 3d of July on board the Continental, a steamer of the defendants' line, which arrived safely at the pier in New York about six A. M. of the 4th of July, discharged her cargo in good order, and returned to New Haven the same morning. Persons were in attendance at the pier during all of the day on the 4th of July to deliver the cargo, but the leather in question was not called for. Plaintiffs had been in the habit of receiving freight by the defendants' line, and it was always taken at the pier by plaintiffs' own carman. Their place of business was, however, closed on the 4th of July. Plaintiffs claimed that they had always been in the habit of receiving notice when any freight arrived for them; but defendants contended that the only notices they gave were in order to prevent the accumulation of freight on the pier, in the following form:—

NOTICE.—The quantity of merchandise transported at the present time is so great, and the docks therefor so

gave were in order to prevent the accumulation of freight on the pier, in the following form:—

Notice.—The quantity of merchandise transported at the present time is so great, and the docks therefor so crowded that it is imperatively necessary that all freight be taken away on the day of its arrival or be put in the storehouse at the owner's expense and risk. The following freight consigned to your address is now ready for delivery, &c.

The defendants have occupied the same pier for a number of years, at which their boats arrived regularly twice a day, and pisintiffs knew the hours of their arrival. The invoices of the leather were mailed at the residence of the consignees and did not reach the piaintiffs till after the fire—one on the morning of the 5th, the other on the 6th of July. The Court held that under the circumstances of the case the extraordinary liability of the defendants as insurers ceased after the freight was discharged upon the pier and in readiness for delivery. That it is the duty of a consignee who knows the regular hours of a boat's arrival and is expecting goods, to be on the lookout for them, and that no notice of their arrival is necessary on the part of the carrier to terminate his extraordinary responsibility as an insurer. The court therefore directed a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiffs took an exception to the decision, which the court ordered to be heard at general term, judgment in the meanwhile to be suspended.

J. C. Smith for plaintiffs; S. P. Nash for defendants.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY and Commissioner Acton visited Police Headquarters, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, yesterday afternoon. HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD .- A branch of the House of the Good Shepherd, of Yorkville, will shortly be opened at No. 229 Henry street, for the reclaiming of iallen women.

The City Court.—The trial of equity causes will

be commenced in the City Court on Monday next. The first and second weeks of the July term will be given to the trial of jury causes. SUN STRUCK .- Michael Crowley, a workman at Ross' lumber yard, Columbia street, was prostrated

by the heat of the sun on Wednesday afternoon, and was removed to the hospital, where he died. A young man named Alfred Van Zant was overcome by the heat while at a fire in Walworth street. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 712 Myrtle

length, was stolen from the corner of Jay and Plymouth streets a few days ago by some party un-known. It had been left temporarily on the side-ALLEGED ASSAULT BY WOMEN .- Henry Hirges, a

German, was assaulted by Ann and Mary Sheridan, at the corner of Nevins and Carroll streets, on Wednes-POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE .- There was a large and

fashionable gathering at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, in Livingston street, last evening, the occasion being the graduating exercises of the class of 1868 of that academy. The "Influence of Science upon Civilization" was the subject of an dible address by W. H. Nichols; "Patriotism." by P. W. Dubols; "Talent Without Principle," by H. E. Ide; "The Age of Pericles," by H. McK. Denslow; "Intellectual Culture, a Means of Happiness," by C. R. Flint; "Grecian Philosophy," by P. C. Eaton, and the valedictory address by Spencer Borden. The following named gentlemen received full diplomas as graduates:—Spencer Borden, C. R. Flint, G. S. Hardinge, Jr., Edward H. Lorenz, Herbert M. Denslow, Fred. W. Dubols, Frank C. Eaton, Wm. Howland, Jr., James C. Wilson, Charles W. Hoskins, Wm. C. Heward, Henry E. Ide, Wm. H. Nichols. fashionable gathering at the Brooklyn Collegiate and

FIRE DEPARTMENT DIFFICULTY .- The special committee of the Board of Representatives, appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the election of Superintendent and Inspectors of Buildings, met on Wednesday evening. Justice Deimar sent in a communication protesting against the investigation, ciaming that it was illegal. The chairman, Mr. Henderson, then read the charges against John Deimar, which had been preferred by Messrs. Wright and Slattery, averring that while acting as teller at the aforesaid election he misrepresented the number of votes cast. These two men were candidates for the positions of Inspectors of Buildings. The tellers of election announced six votes for Slattery and twelve for Wright, while amidavits were made by seventeen persons that they voted for Wright and by thirteen persons that they voted for Slattery. The President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Roche, protested against the power of the Board of Representatives to inquire into the matter. The committee will report the result of their investigations at a future meeting.

Coronea's Inquest—A Physician Censured.—

CORONER'S INQUEST-A PRYSICIAN CENSURED .-Coroner Smith concluded an inquest at midnight on Wednesday in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Osmanouski, who died at her residence, 335 First street, E. D. from the effects of medicine taken for the purpose of producing an abortion. Deceased was thirty-six years of age and the mother of five children. Dr. producing an abortion. Deceased was thirty-six years of age and the mother of five children. Dr. Dugan testified that he was called in to see deceased on the Friday previous to her death, when she informed him that she had taken oil of tansy; he therefore refused to attend her, as she had had a physician previously. Dr. Charles Hager deposed that he was called in to attend deceased; that she was vomiting at the time and appeared to have a light case of cholera; on his second visit, on Sunday last, she informed him that she had taken fifteen drops of oil of thyme, as she wished to produce an abortion; he then gave her optium, calomel and castor oil; having called in Dr. Groux, that gentieman approved his treatment. Dr. Hager was of the opinion that gangrene of the bowels was the cause of death, inflammation having been produced by the oil, Dr. Joseph Creamer deposed that he made a post mortem examination of the body, assisted by Dr. Dugan; on opening the abdominal cavity he found a knuckle of strangulated intestine in a state of mortification; the cause of death was strangulated hernin; deceased could have been relieved at a proper time by a surgical operation; the attending physician made an incorrect diagnosis; the treatment pursued by Dr. Hager certainty aggravated the case; I consider the doctor censurable for not calling in competent authority; I regret to have to say so out of respect to the profession, but duty confpels me. The above evidence having been submitted to the jury they found that Elizabeth Osmanouski came to her death from strangulated hernia, and censured Dr. Hager for not calling in competent underly.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY. The Case of Mrs. Pollard.

The examination in the case of Mrs. E. A. Pollard, tho charges Mrs. Crotty (the keeper of the boarding house 81 Cranberry street) and her daughter with having assaulted her on the 16th inst., was called on before Justice Cornwell, in the Brooklyn court, yesterday morning. The Pollards were formerly reside f Richmond, Va., and Mr. Pollard, who has been mplicated in the case, is author of a work entitled "The Lost Cause," protraying the progress and de-

Madeline E. A. Pollard, the plaintiff, deposed as follows:-I reside in New York, at 247 East Thirteenth street, near First avenue; saw the defendants, Mrs. and Miss Crotty, for the first at their own house on the morning of the 16th, between twelve and one o'clock; that was at No. 81 Cranberry street; I followed my husband to the house; I met my husband at his publishing house by accident, and I asked him where he was stopping; he declined to tell me, but he sub-sequently told me; I followed him to Brooklyn and to No. 81 Cranberry street, which I entered; he then showed me his bedroom, a small apartment on the hall; I asked him who occupied the apartment on the hall; I asked him who occupied the room adjoining his; I knocked at the door and saw a lady and gentleman in the room; I asked for the landlady, and was told she was down stairs in the parlor; I went down stairs and knocked, and was told to come in; my husband opened the door and I went in; seated by the window was a lady, and I wasted if she was the lady of the house, to which she replied no, but she would send her to me; I remarked to my husband what kind of a place was this, and he said it was a low Irlah place; Miss Crotty then came into the room, and I asked her to tell me how long my husband had been boarding at this house; she threw herself into a rocking chair, and rocking herself in this manner (witness here indicated the motion) said, "Yog d—d b—h, ask me in a proper manner and I shall tell you;" I said it was strange if a wife could not ask such a question about her husband, and she said, "Madame, this is a respectable house;" I replied, "Your language indicates it to be such;" I said to my husband, "Let us go;" the witness then described the assault committed on her by Miss Crotty,

"Your language indicates it to be such;" I said to my husband, "Let us go;" the witness then described the assault committed on her by Miss Crotty, who, she charged, knocked her down and kicked her; witness screamed for help and her cries brought Mrs. Crotty, and they both took "hold of me and beat me, and this lady cried, "Get out of my house, you villian;" my husband ran down to the corner away from me; witness exhibited much emotion at this juncture, and said, "When he was shot by young Mr. Wise I put myself between him and the pistoi;" I ran down the street and told him he should come back with me, and he said, "I told you it was a bad place."

Cross-examined—I asked the defendant how long my husband had been boarding in the house; I may have asked how long have you been keeping my husband in this house; I don't remember; I was in a state of excitement at the time; my husband remarked, putting his hand upon her shoulder, "Send for a policeman;" I did not attempt to lay the weight of my finger upon her at the time he made this remark; as she kicked me I turned and pulled the door back; I admit that it was my intention to have pushed her out on the sidewalk at the time; she then ierked the parssol from me; in doing so I think it was that the ring on the end of it was broken.

Witness—To the best of my knowledge and belief the elderly lady is the one who assaulted me in the

hall in the second instance.

Mr. M. J. Dunn then moved the discharge of the defendants in the absence of sufficient proof being given to show that Mrs. Crotty was the person who struck her. The court reserved its decision on that

point.

Edward A. Pollard, sworn, deposed—I reside in Brooklyn at present at the boarding house kept by Mrs. Crotty, 81 Cranberry street; I objected to my wife entering the house on the day of the offence charged; I entered the house for her to make an inquisitorial visit, to point to her my room where I lodged, where I slept; I carried her to my room and said, "You see here where I lie;" she shat the door and put her back against it and said I should not go out of the room; she said I must bring the lady of the house to the chamber; I told her I would go down stairs and bring the lady to her, but for "God's sake to behave herself in a sensible manner;" I was confined in the room and made that condition of the coupant replied, "No, ma'am, she is down stairs;" she then went down to the parlor, where Miss Crotty, one of the defendants, appeared; I introduced her as my wife, and I think she bowed to her; I asked the defendant to answer freely and fully any question which my wife might put to her; my wife asked her, "How long has Mr. Pollard been in this house?" her manner was overbearing and excited. I must say; Miss Crotty replied, "About three weeks; has not your husband informed you?" she hesitated, as if refreshing her memory, and I suggested "Was It not Monday?" on then broke out and asked class and the more as a lady I will answer your questions, but now leave the house," said Miss Crotty to stend out for a police-man, not wishing any scandal; not that I wished to have my wife arrested; I moved towards the door, and heard them making use of expressions of contempt towards each other; I opened the door and walked out the street door; as I passed through I saw my wife struggling as if to get in and Miss Crotty striving to force her out; the door and walked out the street door; as I passed through I saw my wife struggling as if to get in and Miss Crotty striving to lot one contempt towards each other; I opened the door and walked out he street door; it has to my wife as a passed through I saw my wife artsets; I

certain points in the testimony of the witnesses, and dismissed the case.

Before leaving the court room Justice Cornwell informed Mr. De Witt that Mr. Pollard had filed a compaint, which he read, setting forth that Mrs. Pollard had threatened to take his life, and inquired of the counsel when his client would be ready to answer to the complaint set forth. After some mutual explanations between the complainant and the counsel it was finally set down for next Saturday alternoon.

CARD OF MRS. POLLARD.

257 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, June 18, 1868.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD of to-day's issue contains a letter signed "E. A. Pollard," my husband, in which he asserts that he has spent \$15,000 on me in two years and other silly fabrications. I beg the public will suspend their judgment in this case until a fuller investigation can be laid.

I pronounce his statements in said letter to be utterly faise in every respect, and I have no doubt the public will be so convinced in due time. By inserting this you will greatly oblige yours, very respectfully, MADELINE E. A. POLLARD.

Mrs. Pollard lodged a complaint before Justice Leavith at the lefterson Market Pollice Court, ves.

spectfully, MADELINE E. A. POLLARD.

Mrs. Pollard lodged a complaint before Justice
Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday evening, and the case was to have been
investigated at two o'clock. In consequence, however, of the non-appearance of either of the parties
the case was adjourned until to-day.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of York was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, Mr. George M. Clearman in the chair and a full board present, to confer with Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, in relation to the rates that shall Health Officer, in relation to the rates that shall rule during the coming season for towage, lighterage, cooperage, stevedoring, &c., under quarantine. After a prolonged discussion on the subject under consideration, on motion of Mr. Robert Mackie, seconded by Mr. Steffnen W. Carey, a committee of three was appointed to consider the proper charges to be made for such services under quarantine, to confer in relation thereto with the Health Oticer, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Thursday, June 25. The chairman appointed Messrs. Gustavus A. Brett, Ambrose Snow and Christian P. Funch to serve as such committee.

Mr. William Nelson, Jr., then moved that the thanks of the association are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Swinburne for his consideration and courtesy in consulting the members of the association in regard to these matters of such importance to all shipowners of this port, which, being seconded by Mr. George F. Bulley, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. William Nelson, Jr., then moved that the members of the association and all parties interested be requested to address, in writing, any suggestions or communications they may desire to set forth on these matters to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Gustavus A. Brett, at his office, No. 43 South street, New York, which, being seconded by Mr. Chartes L. Wright, was carried. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday, June 25, 1868, at two o'clock P. M. rule during the coming season for towage, lighter-

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

JAMAICA.-Between ten and eleven o'clock en Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the stable belonging to Consud Heiderbrant, located on the belonging to constant Heiderbrant, located on the turnpike near Jamaica. There being some five tons of hay in the building, the fire spread with great rapidity, and was soon enveloped in names. It was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$600, upon which there was no insurance. It was evidently the work of an incendiary.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A young man named Joseph Walton was caught in the control of the control of

Walton was caught in the act of picking the pocket of an elderly lady on the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon. He was handed over to the proper authorities. The pocketbook, containing \$100, was found on his person.

ACCIDENT.—A laboring man named Michael Ter-

hune was badly injured yesterday afternoon by falling of a freight train while under full headway. He was taken to his home in Jamaoia.

The disarmament question, so long a doubt, has now become a reality. The Prince of Lichtenstein has discontinued the contingent that he agreed to keep under arms, numbering in all ninety men. May we hope that this initiative, although a feeble demonstration, will be followed by mighter Powers.